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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1873. NO. 139.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Remonstrance Against Appropriation for the Centennial—Test Vote on Local Option—Grist of Bills Reported from Committees and Read in Place—Conference on the Coal Screen Bill—The Proposed Insurance Bureau.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sample, of Allegheny, presented the remonstrance of James B. Fulton, Geo. E. Magraw, John Boyd and five hundred others against the appropriation of money to the Centennial or any other celebration or purpose, except the necessary expenses of the government.

Local Option Test.

Mr. Wainwright moved the House adjourn from Thursday till next Tuesday, in order to give the Luzerne contested election committees an opportunity to visit Scranton to take testimony.

Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, objected. This would prevent the Local Option bill from coming up, and unless it was considered immediately the bill would be of no use. The spring elections would have taken place.

The adjournment was carried by a vote of 56 to 45. All the Allegheny delegation voted for the adjournment, except Newmeyer and Young.

Reports from Committees.

Act extending the provisions of the Election Ligour law to all legal holidays, with negative recommendation.

Mr. Smith, of Fayette, reported the act incorporating the Brownsville Construction Company, act to increase the pay of Directors of the Poor in Fayette county, and act relative to sidewalks in Masontown.

Mr. Mahon—Local Option Election bill.

Mr. Sample, Allegheny—Supplement to Real Estate Savings bank of Pittsburgh, act authorizing the School Directors of the borough of Etna to borrow money, also act incorporating the Savings and Deposit bank of Birmingham.

Mr. Ramsey—Act incorporating the Armstrong Land Improvement Company; also, Pittsburgh and El Paso Silver Mining Company.

Mr. Ballentine—Incorporating West Penn Coal Company.

Mr. McCormick—Supplement to Woodruff's Sleeping Car Company; also, Citizens Deposit Company of McKeesport, with negative recommendation.

Mr. Vaux—Act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Cove City Railroad.

Mr. Brockway—Act erecting the new county of Minnequa out of parts of Bradford and Lycoming.

Mr. Wolf—Supplement to South Side Railroad.

Bills to Place.

Mr. McCormick—Act limiting the liability; act incorporating Northern Coal Company; supplement to Eureka Hotel Company; act changing name of Jones & Minsick Manufacturing Company; act relative to taxation in the city of Pittsburgh; act creating an additional law judge in the District Court, Pittsburgh; act re-locating Mt. Washington road; act relating to licenses on vehicles in Mansfield; act repealing the law for the preservation of good order in the offices of Justices of the Peace; act relative to fees, salaries and duties of Sheriff's offices; act to authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money and issue bonds for the fire department to the amount of $200,000; act providing for opening, grading and paving of Kirkpatrick street.

Mr. Ballentine—Act relative to roads in Elizabeth township; act incorporating the Continental bank.

Mr. Young—Act to enable the School Directors of Clarion county to borrow money to prevent horses, cattle, sheep and swine from running at large in Allegheny county.

Mr. Ramsey—Act incorporating Etna Savings bank; act prohibiting the manufacture of oil barrels in the county workhouse.

Mr. Newmeyer—Act relating to the evidence of titles in Allegheny county; act relative to the appointment of stenographers in the Supreme Court changing the manner of appointing the same.

Mr. Faidly, of Greene—*Act changing the time of holding court in Greene county.*

Mr. Lawson, of Clarion—Act for the protection of Elk in Forest county; supplement to an act to empower guardians to lease the mineral lands of their wards in Mercer county, extending the provisions of the same to the county of Clarion; act to exempt the parsonage of the First Presbyterian church in the borough of Clarion and that of Licking and Leatherwood in the county of Clarion, and the parsonage of the Church of Mt. Pisgah, in Jefferson county, from taxation.

Mr. Allison, of Washington—An act to incorporate the Newport Pennsylvania Coal Company, with land lying between Monongahela City and Bentleyville.

Conference on the Coal Screen Bill.

The delegation of coal miners and operators mutually agree to have the consideration of the Screen bill postponed for one week, in order that a Committee of Conference may be appointed to propose a compromise bill if possible.

SENATE.

The bill relating to inspectors of steam boilers in Allegheny was reported affirmatively, and extra numbers ordered to be printed; also, supplement to the Allegheny Prison act.

Bills to Place.

Mr. Playford—Act to incorporate the Indian Creek and Ligonier Valley Railroad.

Mr. Graham—Act to incorporate the Slaughtering and Rendering Company of Allegheny; also, to incorporate the Young Men's Home of Pittsburgh.

Mr. White—Act to incorporate the Latrobe Iron and Steel Company.

Mr. Humphreys—Act to incorporate the National Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Insurance Business.

Mr. Rutan's act organizing an insurance department, and providing for the regulation of the same, passed the Senate at the afternoon session.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 18, 1873.

Three bills have monopolized attention, here, for a few days past. The first of these is an act to prevent railroads from passing through the lands of the Lunatic Hospital near Harrisburg. It seems that the Reading road, which has a terminus here, is anxious to get from Harrisburg to Dauphin, a point ten miles above here on the Susquehanna, to lay out using the tracks of the Pennsylvania road. In order to accomplish this, it has surveyed a route from its present terminus, here, to the right of the Pennsylvania road, as you go west, to the Susquehanna at the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, and thence up the river to Dauphin, and in laying out this line it passed directly in front of the State Lunatic Asylum, within seven hundred feet of the main building, and much nearer to the proposed site of a hospital for that institution. At this nearness to the road, which noisy trains would be constantly passing would excite the patients, it was deemed necessary to prevent, at once, any step by which the railroad company might secure any vested rights. Accordingly when, yesterday, the company served a notice on the State officers of their intention to enter on and occupy the property of the State for railroad purposes, a bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Rutan, to prohibit it from doing so, which was promptly passed. The bill went to the House, to-day, and was as promptly passed there, and is doubtless by this time signed and in force as a law. The Reading Railroad people, of course, are excited over it, and mortified at their failure. For years they have been endeavoring to get over this piece of ground, and to be caught up now, at a moment when success seemed certain, is naturally provoking; yet it seems somewhat strange, to an uninterested looker-on, that a corporation created by the State, its mere creature, should set itself up as the superior of its creator, and to declare on its part an intention to occupy its property, as if the railroad had rights superior to those of the State. If a citizen of the Commonwealth may not sue the State, it maintain an action against it, how can a corporation serve a notice on the State, as it would on a citizen? But aside from this view of the case, on humanitarian grounds, which the Legislature was right in shutting out all railroads from any proximity to the hospital. That property is consecrated to a sacred use, and the insane crowd the wards of the building most with causes enough to disturb their tranquility without being subjected constantly to the shrieking of railroad whistles in their ears.

The second bill attracting attention is the bill to permit the stockholders of the Pennsylvania road to increase their capital stock without limit. I referred to this bill in a previous letter, as indicating the enlarged purposes of the managers of that road. It passed both Houses unanimously, and seems, generally to have excited but little notice. Excepting here; and there the talk about it grew, not so much out of the contents of the bill itself, as out of the unwillingness of the Governor to sign it in its original shape. He objected to that feature of it which allowed the stockholders to increase the stock without limit, and insisted that some limit should be fixed, no matter how large it might be. Both Houses, to-day, consequently, recalled the bill from the Governor and inserted a provision limiting the increase to double the present amount of capital stock. The amount of stock now authorized is $75,000,000; and the bill, as amended, allows this to be doubled or increased to $150,000,000. The wishes of the Governor having been complied with, in this respect, the bill will probably be signed.

The third bill of those to which I have referred, is the bill to authorize the Union Passenger Railway of Philadelphia to lay tracks on Market street from Ninth to Front. There is a fierce fight going on in Philadelphia between this company and the Market street company. It rages on the streets, in the papers and in Councils, and every possible effort has been made to get the Governor to veto the bill. As, however, it is a mere struggle between two corporations, one to keep a monopoly and the other to share it, with a decided chance that the people who use street cars will profit by the competition, the general feeling among those who understand the facts of the case is in favor of the bill as it passed. I am not, therefore, surprised to hear that the Governor either has signed it, or will do so to-morrow.

Gov. Hartranft sent in his first veto last night, to the Senate. I referred, in a former letter, to the effort of sundry localities to get rid of Buckalew's humbug of cumulative voting in borough elections. Among the bills early sent to the Governor was one introduced originally by Mr. Playford, to abolish cumulative voting in the borough of Connellsville, or to repeal the borough law of 1870 so far as it applies to that borough. The Governor returns the bill without his approval because, he says, it is a kind of special legislation for which there can be no justification. If the cumulative system is bad for Connellsville it is equally bad for all other boroughs, and should be repealed. There is no good reason why the benefit of exemption from it should be given to one borough and withheld from all the rest.

And the Governor is exactly right. This thing of providing remedies for a general evil in special cases is vicious and unjustifiable. It is a safe rule to adopt that no special law should be tolerated where a general one will answer as well. The Buckalew borough law is a nuisance, and felt to be so everywhere, and I do not wonder that Mr. Playford and Mr. Wallace should want to exempt their boroughs from it; but the very fact that the only reason given for these special laws is one that applies generally, is the best argument, in itself, for insisting on a general law to remove the evil complained of. It is time to stop this system of passing a local law to meet the wants of every borough and township in the State, and compel the adoption of general laws to remedy general evils. The people of the Commonwealth will sustain Governor Hartranft in taking this broad and impregnable ground.

Mr. Rutan called up, last night, in Senate, House bill to authorize the Governor to appoint an additional number of notaries in any county as he may think the public necessities may require, and passed it by a vote of 10 to 7. The House to-day concurred in the Senate amendment to it, to require every applicant for a notary's commission to pay $25 before receiving it, and the bill is probably now a law. So *there is another* prolific source of special legislation cut off, much to everybody's satisfaction.

Another source of special bills was also cut off by the passage, in the Senate, of the bill to repeal all laws exempting real estate from taxation, except those enumerated in the bill itself. It passed the Senate almost unanimously, five thousand copies of which were ordered to be printed, and went to the House a week or two, unless it shall change its mind. The Senate Finance Committee has negatived every bill yet offered exempting real estate from taxation, yet they still come on. The firmness already shown on this point, however, has materially checked the rush for this kind of legislation, which began early in the session, and will doubtless stop it altogether, if the firmness be maintained.

The bill which I referred to in my last, to provide a new method for determining the sanity of those who put in the plea of insanity in homicide cases, was amended so as to obviate the legal objections made to it, and has passed. How it will fare in the House I cannot say.

The House has been engaged all day on finishing the private calendar begun last week but completed, and in passing through the calendar prepared for this week. The telegraph will advise you of the bills of local interest acted on. The only noteworthy thing that occurred was a gallant fight made by Mr. Lawson, of Clarion, to repeal, in part, the charter of the Clarion Gas and Manufacturing Co. He struggled hard to get it through, but the House had been set up against him, and his bill went to defeat the last of May by a vote of 41 not know enough about it to give any opinion on the merits of the bill, but my sympathies were decidedly with the plucky old man.

Mr. Bachelder's bill, to limit the mining and manufacturing companies to issue coupon bonds, secured by mortgages as collateral for loans, was reported to-day, with the provision that it shall not affect the bonds of the State for taxation. Thus amended, the bill passed, and it goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments, which is will no doubt receive. Thus the Captain has got both his bills through.

A very numerous class of bills has been introduced in both Houses, incorporating fire and other manufacturing companies, and all containing a section authorizing them to build railroads to their mines or works, and cross or connect with other roads at grade. The uniformity with which this section appeared in all these bills seemed to indicate either concert of action or a single origin. It was, however, was made on this section in all the bills by the railroad companies, with whom connections were proposed to be made, and the ground was assumed in debate that it was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it allowed private property to be taken without compensation, and it has been summarily voted down, so far. It is a matter of some doubt whether the bills thus emasculated, are worth much to those who have procured them.

SPECIAL.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Trackman Killed at Meadville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., February 19.

A trackman by the name of Mathias Nulvany, about fifty years of age, was instantly killed in the Atlantic and Great Western Company's yard, at this place, to-day. He stepped from one track to another to allow a freight train to pass, and was almost immediately knocked down and run over by some freight cars which were being pushed by a switch engine.

Fatal Accident at a Derrick.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, February 19, 1873.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fatal accident took place at Coe's stone quarry, two miles east of Wooster. Mr. Danvers S. Coe, proprietor, aged about fifty years, was assisting in hoisting stone with a derrick, when the machinery gave way and one of the stay rods struck him on the head. He was able to walk home, a distance away, but short y afterwards became insensible, and died at three o'clock this morning.

Farmer Instantly Killed by Falling From a Load of Hay.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, February 19, 1873.

Mr. George Latimer, about sixty years of age, residing two miles north of this city, while driving into his barn this morning with a load of hay, fell from the top of the load, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

Canal Boatman Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., February 19, 1873.

A man named Con. Reagan, canal boatman, was discovered at the State Dam, six miles south from here on the 17th. It is said his family are living in Steubenville.

A Man Drawn Round a Shaft at New Albany, Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—This morning David Randall, employee of the Falls Iron Works, New Albany, while in the act of coupling a shaft which drives the rolling machinery, was caught in the coupling and was drawn round the shaft with such a terrible velocity that his boots were thrown off, and his clothing almost entirely stripped from his body. As soon as the engine could be stopped he was released. The flesh was torn from the bone on the right arm from the elbow down to the hand, and his head and face badly bruised. The physicians think there is a chance for his recovery.

CRIMES.

Alleged Express Robber Bailed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, February 19, 1873.

Tidball, the Alliance express robber, who was committed to jail on the 12th instant, in default of $3,000 bail, was released this morning, some of his friends supplying the required amount.

Discharged Prisoner Compelled to Fly for His Life.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 19.—At Newport, this afternoon, Albert H. Essex was examined on a charge of incest. After the testimony of the wife and two daughters of the prisoner, the government counsel said there was no case, and Essex was discharged. The Court House was crowded, and by an exciting populace and for an hour Essex could not be removed. At last he was got into a hack, and amid showers of stones was driven rapidly to the next town, where he took the cars. Five men followed him into the cars, and Essex was obliged to run for his life under headway. The men pulled the bell rope, stopped the train and gave chase, but the fugitive is supposed to have escaped violence. It is understood that Essex, though perhaps guilty of brutality in his family, had given no cause for the infamous charge made against him.

Wife Murderer Sentenced.

CHICAGO, February 19.—Judge Garey, of the Criminal Court, this morning pronounced sentence on Geo. Drive, convicted of the murder of his wife in this city in December last, and fixed the day of execution Friday, the 14th of March. In pronouncing sentence Judge Garey neglected to designate any hour, and after the prisoner was removed from court he was brought back and the omission rectified. His counsel filed objections to this action.

A Murderer Lynched by a Mob.

SALT LAKE, U. T., February 19.—Benson, the murderer of Crocket, who was hung by a mob from the jail yard at Logan yesterday, was a son of the late Bishop Sharps, prominent in the priesthood, and an especial friend of Brigham Young. Benson had long the reputation of being a desperado, and has been a terror in Cachi county. Once before he committed murder, having fired into a ball-room where he had been refused admittance, and killed the only son of a widow. A dispatch from Logan states that a Miss Julia Merrill was last night through the excitement in consequence of the murder of Crocket to whom she was much attached.

Washington's Anniversary Celebration at Wooster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., February 19, 1873.

Extensive preparations for the 22d of February celebration by the Republicans of Wayne county have been perfected, and it is expected the enterprise will surpass all former years. The wigwam erected expressly for the celebration last year has been thoroughly refitted to accommodate the immense crowd which is expected. Speeches will be made by Hon. Frederick Douglass, Alphonso Hart, Capt. A. S. McClure, Prof. Gregory, of Wooster University, and others. The celebration will be on the evening of the 21st inst.

POMEROY'S EXTREMITY.

Evidence Before the Senate Committee Concerning Bribery.

Kansas Legislators Relating Their Experience.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—At the sitting of the Pomeroy Committee this morning Mr. Frelinghuysen said a resolution passed the Senate yesterday that permitted the proof of any allegations of corruption against Pomeroy directly but not as to his friends. He then asked Mr. Horton what course he would pursue.

Mr. Horton said the defense should know what the accusers charged before the defense was presented, and asked that the other side submit a written statement of their allegations with the names of witnesses.

Mr. Simpson said the pending investigation at Topeka required the presence there of some of his witnesses, and that it would be unjust to compel him to make the statement required by Mr. Horton at this time.

Mr. Simpson then called Frank Bacon, of the Kansas Legislature, to show that money was offered for his vote by the friends of Pomeroy. Bacon testified that Judge Horton sent for him to go to the Tefft House, when Horton offered to pay his campaign expenses if he would vote for Pomeroy, as it was to the interest of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad that Pomeroy should be elected. He told Horton his expenses were about $2,000, but Horton declined, saying he would pay $500 or $1,000. Next day, while seated in the Legislature, Dr. Rorebacker came and urged witness to vote for Pomeroy, saying $2,000 were ready for him, but witness refused. Witness, in answer to questions, said his expenses were not $2,000, and did not know what they were. The Judge Horton who made the offer to Bacon is counsel for Pomeroy, and witness pointed him out as sitting with the committee.

W. H. Bond, of the lower House of the Kansas Legislature, testified that John T. Murphy met him in Topeka during the canvass, and said he had seen Pomeroy, who wanted him (witness) to vote for him. On the following Thursday he came to him again, and stated that Pomeroy had said that if witness would vote for him he would pay him anything that was reasonable, and advised him to go and see Pomeroy, saying, "You can have five thousand if Pomeroy says so, and five cents. He did not call on Pomeroy. On Saturday before the election he called on Pomeroy and had a talk about the election. Told him he could not vote for him. On the evening of the Joint Convention, at about eleven o'clock, one of his colleagues called him out of Dr. Logan's room, saying some one wanted to see him. He found Horton in the hall, who said he did not want to bother him, but had something to say to him, and could say it in five minutes. He took him into another room, locked the door and said he understood his (witness's) position; knew he had trouble in his family by this time, and knew what his circumstances were. He was his friend, and as his friend advised him to take care of himself. He then said there was no use mincing matters, and that he was offered first on the list of his delegation, and he was very desirous of getting the United States Senate, he said that whatever was given in the way of money was to be considered as in the way of defraying expenses. "Now, Bond, tell me what you want, and I will go right down to Pomeroy's room and see if we can't fix it." Witness answered he could not see Pomeroy, that he had some other business to attend to, and left the room.

The examination by Horton and members of the committee elicited the fact that witness had given testimony to induce him to vote for the election of Pomeroy, and did so at the instance of his friends, who thought it difficult to find a man more necessary and wanted him to vote for him, if this was found to be true, because his county had always been on the losing side in political contests. Witness did not say that he would vote for Pomeroy, and did not say that he would not vote for Pomeroy, but did say that he would not be coerced into it.

R. O. Driscoll, member of the lower House, was sworn and testified that he had been approached in a financial way by four members of the House. Asa Low urged him to vote for Pomeroy; intimated that Low, Wood, Lowe and Hall would stand by him and between witness and his constituents. Dana offered him $1,000 if Pomeroy was sure to be elected, and again urged him for his vote. Understand, Mr. Chairman, he did not offer me anything, but left the impression that he thought I could trade off in that direction if I chose. Asa Lawson, of Clarion, to repeal, in part, the charter of the Clarion Gas and Manufacturing Company. He struggled hard to get it through, but the House had been set up against him, and his bill went to defeat the last of May by a vote of 41 not know enough about it to give any opinion on the merits of the bill, but my sympathies were decidedly with the plucky old man.

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SPECIAL.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election of Directors—Earnings the Last Year.

CINCINNATI, O., February 19.—The stockholders of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad to-day re-elected the old Board of Directors, who organized the same as last year. The report of the directors shows $206,000 increase of earnings the past year over those of the year previous, and an increase of $16,000 on through passengers carried. It also reports that not a single passenger was injured during the year. The gross earnings for the year 1872 are $1,800,000, an increase over the preceding year of $240,000. It reports extensive improvements and additions in case of equipment.

The Baltimore & Ohio Baltimore Railroad re-elected the old Board of Directors, who organized the same as last year.

The Cincinnati and Springfield Short Line stockholders re-elected the old Board of Directors with two exceptions. The board will be organized to-morrow.

New Furnace Located Near Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, February 19, 1873.

At a meeting of the directors of the Etna Iron Works, last night, it was decided to locate their new furnace on the Kemp farm, a mile or two above Ironton, near the river, and a short distance above the Ironton Railroad Company's new shops. By the extension of the railroad they will have connections with other furnaces and ore lands.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the lower House of the Missouri Legislature yesterday, the special order on the Senatorial Bribery Committee reports came up, and after slight changes both reports were referred back to committee by a vote of 79 to 72.

The Meta Delta Chi Fraternity of the United States, organized at New York yesterday for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary. Fifteen of the principal colleges represented.

Another relic of Black Friday, being a suit to recover $5,000 loaned by a broker for speculative purposes and used up in margins, resulted yesterday, at New York, in favor of the defendant.

The Governor of New Jersey has signed the bill confirming and making valid the agreement entered into made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States loaned to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed; and any such company may sell the Court of Claims to recover so much of the price of such freight and transportation as shall have been withheld, and in such suit the right of such company to receive the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be ascertained, and also the rights of the United States, upon the merits of all points presented by it in answer thereto, and the jurisdiction and power of the said court in any such suit shall be the same as in other actions thereon, and the judgment thereon and transcript thereof shall have the same force and effect as in other actions against the government in the courts, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court, and both as to costs and in such cause or causes precedence of all other business.

HARLAN'S CHECKS AGAIN.

A special committee of the Senate, of which Senator Morrill is Chairman, met this afternoon.

Cakes Ames was recalled. He testified that the first he ever heard about the checks given Harlan was from Harlan himself, who came to him one day in the cloak room of the House and said he wanted to return $10,000 to the Pacific Railroad Company. Witness told him he knew nothing about it. Harlan replied that he would attend to the matter in City Alley, and if the money came from the road he wanted to return it. Harlan seemed much worried about the matter. He thought John B. Alley could give more information in reference to the checks given Harlan than any one else.

In answer to the questions of Clark, witness testified that the Pacific Railroad never made any debts against Harlan for money. Witness thought the account of Durant had never been settled. Did not remember of it containing an item for his check. Durant was Vice President and General Manager of the road, and had absolute control of it. He did not know how Durant got the money out of the treasury of the company. Witness did not remember disclosing to either Dawes or Bartlett the conversation between himself and Harlan about $10,000.

Charles H. Crane, of New York, will be examined to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

President Grant was at the Presidents room in the Senate wing this afternoon, accompanied by Secretary Fish. As it is known the President is opposed to an extra session of Congress, it is inferred, from the fact that he was for some time privately engaged with Speaker Blaine and General Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, that the object of his visit to the Capitol was with reference to the condition of the public business. He also had a conference with members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The estimated expenditures for the army for the financial years of 1873 and 1874 form a total of sixty-six million dollars, which is a reduction of ten millions from those of the current year.

THE WHITE HOUSE AS A RESIDENCE.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day considered Mr. Potter's resolution directing the committee to inquire into the condition of the Executive mansion, and agreed to report that no building is not suitable for the private residence of the President, but may be used as offices for the Executive. They further agreed to report in favor of erecting a new residence for the President, but made no recommendation as to locality.

RELLIGERENT RIGHTS ASKED FOR CUBANS.

A delegation of prominent colored men, representing in part the Cuban Anti-Slavery Society, of New York, waited on President Grant to-day, at his room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and presented him a petition, numerously signed, praying that the government accord belligerent rights to Cuba. The President said certain correspondence had been going on between the Spanish government and that of the United States, which cannot be made public until called for by Congress. He appreciated their feelings of sympathy for their brethren in Cuba, and would do all he could consistent with his views of public duty toward furthering their wishes.

INDIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA.

The propositions of Dr. Thomas Foster, of Minnesota, for a historiographic attachment to the Indian Bureau for the preparation of an encyclopedia of Indian affairs and of the race in the United States, and for the commencement of an Indian Archæological Museum, to form eventually, with the Congressional Library, part of a national institution of similar breadth of scope to the British Museum, today received the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior in a formal letter of approval, addressed to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. An appropriation of $7,000 is asked to carry out the plan.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1873.

SENATE.

The House bill removing the disabilities of ex-Gov. Smith, of Virginia, **was passed.**

Mr. ANTHONY called attention to the necessity of making some disposition in regard to the contract for the publication of the debates of Congress, as the existing contract expires on the 4th of March. He intimated that he would ask the Senate to consider the subject to-morrow.

Mr. BLAIR moved to take up the conference report on the Steamboat bill made at the last session, but after some discussion the motion was withdrawn until to-morrow.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN gave notice that he would ask the Senate to-morrow to take up the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee relating to Utah affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment the House bill providing that upon all importations of sugar, molasses, tea or coffee, and distilled spirits on which the duty required shall only be in the penal sum of double the amount of duties on such articles, and that upon all other imported articles it shall be in a penal sum equal to the invoice value of the merchandise imported, which was first introduced in the House on December 11th, 1871. That session passed without action. It came up again on December 3d of the present session, and thus far has been entirely ignored. As there remain but a few days of the session some anxiety is felt in regard to this bill. The President is anxious that some action be taken this session, and it was suggested that the bill be introduced into the Senate and discussed and passed there and then sent to the House. Should Congress adjourn without the passage of this bill, or some other bill looking to the same end, considerable embarrassment will result to American interests.

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Invitation Extended and Declined.

The following telegraphic correspondence has just been made public:

NEW ORLEANS, February 12, 1873.

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

I am authorized by Commissioners to invite ourself and family, your Cabinet, together with such Senators and members of the House as may desire, to visit New Orleans on the occasion of the Mardi Gras festivities. If you should accept, a special train will be provided for your accommodation, and not exceed two days time will be occupied by the trip. While recognizing the importance of your time at the close of a session, and that so late an invitation will make it convenient, and would urge you to be present, if possible. An early answer is requested.

(Signed,) JAMES F. CASEY,
Collector of the Port.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1873.

To James F. Casey, Collector of the Port, New Orleans:

Invitation for self, Cabinet, &c., to visit New Orleans on the 25th, received. It will be impossible for me to absent myself from the capitol for so long a time during a session of congress. My thanks to Commissioners for the invitation. U. S. GRANT.

National Board of Trade.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade commenced its annual session in this city to-day. The committee will call upon the President officially to-morrow.

Case of Judge Sherman.

The Ways and Means Committee will report to the House the testimony taken before them respecting Judge Charles Sherman, of Ohio, to-day. It is understood that the Judiciary Committee for their consideration, in order to determine whether the facts would warrant impeachment.

The Army Appropriations.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations, it is understood, propose to cut down the army appropriations one million dollars. The object of this, it is stated, is to prevent the adoption of the new uniforms, as there are now on hand from ten to fifteen million dollars worth of the old, which would thus be rendered useless, and have to be sold at a great sacrifice.

The Louisiana Matter.

The friends of Kellogg state to-night that the Committee on Elections and Privileges will report in favor of the Kellogg government in Louisiana. Dispatches from Pinchbeck, West and others, sent from here to New Orleans, positively state that a new election will not be ordered.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1873.

PACIFIC RAILROAD FORFEITURE QUESTION.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and agreed to the Senate amendment to the clause therein which repeals the 9th section of "An act making appropriation for the support of the army and for other purposes for the year ending June 30, 1872," approved March 3d, 1871. The House concurred in the Senate amendment so as to read as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns, on account of freight or transportation over their respective roads, or bonds, to the amount of the payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States loaned to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed; and any such company may sue in the Court of Claims to recover so much of the price of such freight and transportation as shall have been withheld, and in such suit the right of such company to receive the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be ascertained, and also the rights of the United States, upon the merits of all points presented by it in answer thereto, and the jurisdiction and power of the said court in any such suit shall be the same as in other actions thereon, and the judgment thereon and transcript thereof shall have the same force and effect as in other actions against the government in the courts, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court, and both as to costs and in such cause or causes precedence of all other business.

HARLAN'S CHECKS AGAIN.

A special committee of the Senate, of which Senator Morrill is Chairman, met this afternoon.

Cakes Ames was recalled. He testified that the first he ever heard about the checks given Harlan was from Harlan himself, who came to him one day in the cloak room of the House and said he wanted to return $10,000 to the Pacific Railroad Company. Witness told him he knew nothing about it. Harlan replied that he would attend to the matter in City Alley, and if the money came from the road he wanted to return it. Harlan seemed much worried about the matter. He thought John B. Alley could give more information in reference to the checks given Harlan than any one else.

In answer to the questions of Clark, witness testified that the Pacific Railroad never made any debts against Harlan for money. Witness thought the account of Durant had never been settled. Did not remember of it containing an item for his check. Durant was Vice President and General Manager of the road, and had absolute control of it. He did not know how Durant got the money out of the treasury of the company. Witness did not remember disclosing to either Dawes or Bartlett the conversation between himself and Harlan about $10,000.

Charles H. Crane, of New York, will be examined to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

President Grant was at the Presidents room in the Senate wing this afternoon, accompanied by Secretary Fish. As it is known the President is opposed to an extra session of Congress, it is inferred, from the fact that he was for some time privately engaged with Speaker Blaine and General Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, that the object of his visit to the Capitol was with reference to the condition of the public business. He also had a conference with members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The estimated expenditures for the army for the financial years of 1873 and 1874 form a total of sixty-six million dollars, which is a reduction of ten millions from those of the current year.

THE WHITE HOUSE AS A RESIDENCE.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day considered Mr. Potter's resolution directing the committee to inquire into the condition of the Executive mansion, and agreed to report that no building is not suitable for the private residence of the President, but may be used as offices for the Executive. They further agreed to report in favor of erecting a new residence for the President, but made no recommendation as to locality.

RELLIGERENT RIGHTS ASKED FOR CUBANS.

A delegation of prominent colored men, representing in part the Cuban Anti-Slavery Society, of New York, waited on President Grant to-day, at his

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

Washington Treaty Legislation.

The Geneva Award Bills.

No Changes in Postmasters.

President Invited to New Orleans.

The Case of Judge Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1873.

President at the Capitol.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Fish, to-day visited the Capitol and remained for about an hour in the Executive apartment, adjoining the Senate Chamber, in consultation with members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Senate, and Mr. Banks, of the House Committee, were present, with several of their colleagues. The subject of conversation was the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington on the 9th day of January, 1871, relating to the fisheries. This bill was first introduced in the House on December 11th, 1871. That session passed without action. It came up again on December 3d of the present session, and thus far has been entirely ignored. As there remain but a few days of the session some anxiety is felt in regard to this bill. The President is anxious that some action be taken this session, and it was suggested that the bill be introduced into the Senate and discussed and passed there and then sent to the House. Should Congress adjourn without the passage of this bill, or some other bill looking to the same end, considerable embarrassment will result to American interests.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1873.

THE statement of Vice President COLFAX regarding the one thousand dollar bill received last year from Mr. NESBITT, of New York city, is corroborated by Hon. WILLIAM A. HOWARD, of Michigan, who says he was present at Mr. COLFAX'S house when the latter received the letter containing the money in question.

THE election season is gradually coming round again. There will soon be important elections in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, while later in the year Maine, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas each elect a Governor and State Legislature. In Illinois, Indiana and some other States there will be elections for county officers, while general elections will be held for members of the Legislature in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Kansas and California.

SOME weeks ago we called attention to the decision of an Illinois court, in which the liability of common carriers for merchandise destroyed by fire while yet in the custody of the carrier (the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company), and before the consignee had notice of its arrival or opportunity to remove it, being the issue involved, the *carrier* was held liable and judgment *rendered for* the value of the property burned. The Supreme Court of that State has now reversed this decision, holding that where the goods arrived in the depot, and were unladen and placed in a safe warehouse, the liability of the appellant ceased, and that it was liable thereafter only as a warehouse-man. Notice of the arrival was not required to be given to the consignee. The decision possesses considerable interest for the business classes of the country.

THE New York *Tribune* does not like Pennsylvania, its politics, its corporations, or its people. That, however, is not a sufficient reason why it should be puerile. Last autumn that sheet frantically insisted that "the welfare of the nation" depended on the defeat of General HARTRANFT at the October election, because it was thought that such an event would pave the way for the success of the Democratic Presidential candidate in November. With equal emphasis it now declares that "the welfare of the entire nation" depends on the immediate passage of a general railroad law in New Jersey, for the simple reason that the Pennsylvania Central Company, "an alien corporation," lately succeeded in overthrowing the *fraudulent* Stanhope Railroad charter in the Courts of *that* State. Still the *Tribune* is an admirable scold.

A WESTERN PAPER of Bourbonistic and free trade proclivities, adverting to the proposition now pending before the Constitutional Convention of this State for the adoption of the system of minority or proportional representation, thinks that if the measure is inaugurated it will go far toward condoning our "protective heresies and sins." The people of Pennsylvania are in the habit of proving all things and of holding fast to those that are true. The minority representation has been proved after fair trial to be productive of more harm than good. Hence there is scant probability of its adoption in this State. On the other hand, the beneficent results of the protective policy have been so marked and manifold, that there is as little likelihood of its repudiation by our people as there is that the paper in question will ever interpret aright the facts and circumstances of the age.

THE proposition of Governor WALKER, of Virginia, that the general government shall assume the payment of all the present debts of the States, the latter binding themselves to abstain from the contraction of any debts in future, except such as are necessary to the legitimate and effective execution of their governmental functions, or as may be required by sudden and great emergencies is perhaps the most magnificent absurdity of which the impracticables have as yet been delivered. It really fatigues astonishment to think of. In what sublime sally of silliness these crotchetty theorists will next indulge, it would puzzle imagination itself to tell. But the suggestion is incomplete. The total abolition of the autonomy of the States themselves, and the absorption of their powers and functions by the general government, ought certainly to have been included. When this omission is supplied, possibly the country may in time consider the matter.

THE "REV." CHARLES W. DENISON, who earned a brief and unenviable notoriety during last summer by his unfounded charges against PRESIDENT GRANT, has again come to the surface as an applicant for governmental relief. In his claim, which is one of the coolest on record, he asks compensation for services rendered in England to this government. It appears that, in December, 1862, DENISON was known on the army rolls as Hospital Chaplain; that he obtained a furlough on account of ill health; that he then applied for be sent to England on the supply ship commissioned with provisions to the Lancashire weavers, which application was not granted; that, however, he went to England, and, in consequence, was characterized upon the army rolls as absent without leave, and dishonorably dismissed. Since then he has been an applicant for compensation for such services. The Congressional Committee very properly say that there is no ground for the claim. It is well known to those acquainted with the facts of his actions in England, that he did the United States more harm than good.

HAS Pittsburgh any gambling houses? If so, it might not be amiss for the municipal administration to profit by the examples which Philadelphia and Louisville have recently set concerning them and their proprietors. In the former city five men, one of them a member of the Common Council, have been convicted of pursuing this nefarious business, four of whom were sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars each, with imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years and six months, the punishment imposed on the other being imprisonment for one year. In Louisville the Chief of Police has succeeded in closing all the gambling houses in town by the simple plan, rigidly adhered to, of stationing at each door of each den an officer instructed to take down the name of every person who entered. There is little doubt that in our own city there are men who have followed this evil business for a livelihood for years, and have been suffered to continue their pernicious occupation comparatively undisturbed. The Courts, of course, are not responsible for this; and we are quite certain that whenever such offenders are arrested and brought to trial here, our Judges will see to it that speedy and impartial justice is done. We commend the matter to the consideration of the proper authorities.

ELSEWHERE we print a communication addressed by Mr. H. W. OLIVER, Jr., to the Councils of Allegheny city, relative to the proposed charter for the reorganization of the city government, and the consolidation of Allegheny and adjacent boroughs. Mr. OLIVER is chairman of the committee of citizens appointed to draft the new charter, and in this object in addressing the Councils of Allegheny is to request the appointment of a committee from that body to meet similar committees of the Councils of Pittsburgh, and the boroughs interested, for the purpose of discussing, amending and perfecting the charter. The letter is both frank and candid, and will no doubt be received in the same unbiassed and sincere spirit in which it is addressed. There is no disposition to force consolidation by precipitate legislation, or to resort to artful means to deceive the people. It is the desire, rather, that this important measure should receive the careful consideration of every intelligent citizen, to the end that when these great and prospective consummities are made one—as they must be ere long—the machinery for governing the municipality may be as perfect as it is possible to devise. We commend the letter, therefore, to the favorable consideration of the Councils and citizens of Allegheny.

THE Boston *Advertiser* prints some valuable statistics showing what a golden opportunity the trouble in the English coal and iron trades has furnished for the iron interests of this country. It appears that the production of American railroad iron in 1872 reached the unprecedented amount of 975,000 tons, an increase of 200,000 tons in one year. As compared with 1864, the production of last year shows an increase of 191 per cent., the amount in the former year having been only 335,000 tons. The importation of rails from Great Britain in 1872 amounted to 472,760 tons, or 529,491 tons of 2,000 pounds. In 1871 the proportion of English railroad iron to the entire consumption was more than forty-three per cent., but it was reduced for 1872 to thirty-five per cent., the supply from Great Britain having actually diminished during the year, while the aggregate consumption was increased by more than 150,000 tons. Moreover, the prospects of the trade were never better than they are now. The foreign markets are in a most unsettled condition, our capacity of production is steadily increasing, and the demand for consumption goes on at an accelerating ratio. All the indications point to an early and complete deliverance of this country from its past dependency on the British iron market. So much for the splendid fostering influences of the protective policy. What have the scoffers and deriders to say about it, now?

JAPAN AND THE WEST.

Perhaps a good many of the persons who now and then refer to the radical revolution for several years going on in Japan as wonderful, hardly pause long enough on the subject to comprehend how wonderful it is. It is in truth so wonderful that it is not always believed in as a reality, many still fancying that there must be some illusion about the matter, the dissipation of which may at any moment prove the piety of progress and reform to be a small minority of the nation, and that the masses of the Japanese people are as devoted as ever to their hereditary ideas and customs.

The Conservatives in Japan are undoubtedly strong in numbers and influence and the fanaticism of some of them seems quite equal to the zeal of the reformers. The champions of use and wont keep a sharp eye upon the reformers with the view of detecting their mistakes and of using them for the injury of their influence and for the restoration of the old usages and customs. It is, therefore, rather mortifying to learn that one of the worst and most damaging "back-sets" which the reformers have received has been the utter failure of some of the high functionaries taken from the United States to aid them in modernizing or rather in Westernizing Japanese institutions. Statements on the subject made in letters from Japan, ought no doubt to be received with some caution. Adventurers from the West are common in the far East, and being aspirants for any position to which a good salary is attached, are likely to regard their more lucky compatriots with little favor. It is, however, impossible that all these statements are wholly groundless, and indeed some of them, as to the inefficiency and general unfitness of a few Americans, appointed to high places in Japan, on the recommendation of representatives of the American government, have been confirmed by authority not open to question. The fact must be considered as well attested as the fact that other Americans honored in the same way have more than answered the greatest expectations entertained concerning them. But in view of the importance of American ascendancy in Japan, and especially of retaining the advantages accruing to us from mere priority of intercourse, no such mistakes should have been permitted, as no good reason existed why they should occur.

And yet it is easy to understand how readily an American statesman of no mean talents and repute might fall into the blunder of making an injudicious recommendation. The United States having no oriental possessions, and therefore only a very limited class of the people having any practical acquaintance with the ancient civilizations of the East, the presumption is that few of the politicians in Washington three or four years ago, possessed the kind or amount of knowledge, without which their conception of official activity in Japan and of the needful qualifications for it, might be of the vaguest description. Even an occasional intercourse through an interpreter with members of the Japanese Embassy, might quite fail to supply the insight of which they stood in need. Terms in common use may have helped to lead them astray. Accustomed to think of the Japanese as "half civilized," the grade assigned them in the old geographies, they would hardly suspect that a nation may be only half civilized, according to the Western standard, and yet at the same time be civilized in the highest degree, if by civilization be understood a settled code and artificial system for the regulation of manners and social relations. Such are several of the ancient nations of the East, having cultivated languages and abundant literature of more or less value. Of course they have an educated class, with minds refined and sharpened by study, and within the range of their ideas and knowledge, capable of reasoning as acutely and forcibly as if they had been trained in the methods of the West. Not politicians only, but the managers of American missionary societies have sometimes failed to comprehend or take account of these conditions when called on to furnish men for service among the ancient nations of the East.

It is, however, by no means certain that the Japanese would have chosen Americans exclusively as their instructors in the Western arts and sciences, even if no mistakes had been made in directing their selection. In fact, the Japanese seem to have early discovered that, in order to procure the best guides and teachers, they must not restrict their choice to any one nationality, but choose from all, at least from the leading nationalities of the West. Next to the United States Germany appears to have been preferred [illegible] by the government for instruction in chemistry are in charge of German teachers, and the highest medical functionary in the empire is also a German, Dr. JUNKER, late Superintendent of the Hospital at Saarbrueck-en. In the universities of Germany nearly as many Japanese are studying as in the college of the United States. There are forty in the University of Berlin alone. The preference shown to Germany is probably the result in part of the impression made in the far East by her victories over France. These fixed the attentions of the Japanese upon Germany, but after all, their preference is mere recognition of the acknowledged eminence of Germany in the arts and sciences.

THE TAX QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

The Constitutional Convention adopted some days since, the section fixing the qualifications of voters, as it was framed by Hon. J. W. F. WHITE, of this county. We do not object to it, in its general features; but one provision in it is, to our minds, extremely objectionable. We mean that part which provides that any one may vote at any election who has paid a State or county tax within two years which has been assessed at least two months before the election.

This is a continuation of the provision in the present Constitution which allows any one to vote who has paid a State or county tax within two years which has been assessed at least ten days before the election; the present instrument requiring only ten days residence previous to election, and the new one proposing to extend that term to two months.

If a Registry law is deemed an essential pre-requisite to pure elections, it must, in order to be effective, provide that no one shall vote at any election who is not on the registry of voters; and no such registry can be had, where the Constitution creates a qualification to vote which is independent of the registry. And that is just what is done by the section which the Convention has adopted. It renders a complete registry impossible and compels the door to be left open to all who are not registered and yet have the constitutional qualifications of voters.

Let us illustrate our meaning. A, B, and C are miners or laborers who have very settled residences. They live, say, in Union township in 1873, and are assessed and pay their taxes there. They move, in July or August, 1874, into Wilkins township. They are there two months before the election, and are not on the registered list of voters of that township. Yet, when the election comes on they present themselves and prove that they are citizens; that they have resided two months in the township and one year in the State; and that they have paid a county tax within two years, which has been assessed at least two months before the election. Can these men be excluded from voting, merely because they are not on the registry? Certainly not; because they have all the qualifications for voters which the Constitution prescribes. Their votes should be justified in refusing them; and as the country is full of voters who are constantly changing their residences, cases of this kind would be constantly occurring. Our present registry law has a provision covering this very class of cases, and necessity compelled its enactment, to save the law from being condemned as unconstitutional: and as the new Constitution continues practically the same provisions as the old, no such thing as a complete registry can be had under it.

The remedy is to be found in abandoning the folly of reaching back two years for a qualification for voters. There is no need of going back so far. If we are to have a tax qualification, at all, as a preliminary to voting, it is required that the voter shall first pay the tax of the year in which he offers to vote, before his vote shall be received. Then the assessment list will be a complete registry, and no other way can it be made so. Assessments under our present system, while the new Constitution would continue, is a preliminary to voting; but it is an assessment which may have been made this year, last year, or the year before, all that is required being to prove that the tax so assessed was *paid* within two years. Of course, under such a plan, no assessment for any particular year can be conclusive as to the voter's right to vote. What is needed is to make the Assessor's list the register of voters for the year, and this can be accomplished only by requiring the voter to pay the tax for the year in which he offers to vote.

The Convention will act wisely, we think, in giving up this two years qualification. We would be much better pleased to see it give up the tax qualification altogether; but if we are to have that continued, let the change we have suggested be adopted as the best and surest way of purifying elections.

ADVANCEMENT IN GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE.

Comparatively few people have any adequate conception of what has been done in this country in the way of scientific and geographical exploration and achievement during the past year. Much interesting information on this important subject is contained in the published report of the annual address the other day delivered by Chief Justice DALY, of New York, before the American Geographical Society, on "The Geographical Work of the World in 1872." The report of the exploration of the Valley of the Yellowstone, during 1871, created such an interest that Congress passed a law reserving 3,575 square miles for the benefit and instruction of mankind. To complete this exploration a second expedition was started last summer. A route has been surveyed from Ogden, Utah, to Fort Hall, Idaho, the great Teton Mountains have been explored, and the valleys of the Yellowstone carefully examined. Upon the summit of the grand Teton mines of great age were found, at an elevation of 13,762 feet above the sea. The examination of the four remarkable passes at the head of Henry's Fork was another important result of this expedition. This region seems to form the apex of the continent. From it flow the waters of the Missouri, Columbia and Colorado. Explorations have also been made in the region of the Upper Yellowstone, and among the mountains of the Wind-saw range. The last named region is found to be eminently adapted for grazing. The survey of the Colorado has been continued, developing the existence of coal, salt and metals, and the remains of pre-historic houses. The Aleutian islands have been explored under the auspices of the Coast Survey. Trace[illegible] were found of a race prior to the present inhabitants. The ruins of a populous city have been discovered in a desolate part of Arizona, covering an area of three miles, in which the houses were all of sand stone, and which was surrounded by a wall of the same material. An expedition has been exploring the sea between our coast and Japan, in the interests of commerce. The operations of the Signal Service have been extended into Canada and Nova Scotia, and have proved of great importance in giving warnings of approaching storms and of those great waves which have covered the country with snow. The Hassler expedition has resulted in a great deal of new scientific knowledge in the detection of past glacial action and existing glaciers, and in storing an immense zoological collection. Much progress, too, has been made in the survey of the canal routes for the connection of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and an expedition for geographical and archæological labors has lately been dispatched to Syria and the Jordan, while Captain HALL'S expedition to the North Pole shows the great interest manifested by the United States in the subject of Arctic exploration. This wide spread activity of labor and research reflects great credit on the intelligence and character of our people.

THE Supreme Court of New York has rendered an important decision which, although relating to another case, completely destroys the validity of what was generally regarded as one of the most substantial exceptions in the case of STOKES. His counsel raised the point that the new jury law enacted last year, and under which the jury before which he was tried was impanelled, providing that the formation of an opinion by a proposed juror should not disqualify him if the court was satisfied that he would render an impartial verdict upon the evidence, notwithstanding such opinion, was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court holds that the law is valid and does not conflict with any feature of the Constitution. The Legislature may change or regulate the mode of challenging. So long as the right of a jury trial is prescribed, and means provided by which impartial jurors can be obtained, there is no violation of the constitutional guarantee of a trial by jury. All these are matters to be left to the discretion of the Legislature. Any other rule would prevent that body from changing the qualifications of jurors, altering the age at which they should be excused from serving, prescribing who may and who may not be witnesses, and many other regulations in regard to trials which do not necessarily violate that provision. The history of STOKES'S defense shows that a bulwark of protective influences has been thrown around him, which is intended, if possible, to cheat the law, and which, should it succeed, bodes ill for justice and for common protection to life.

Slurs at Christianity.

[The following communication should have appeared in our columns several days ago, but, owing to a pressure of other matter, has been crowded out.—ED. COM.]

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There is a great deal of clap-trap written now-a-days in regard to political corruption, and a great ado made over the degeneracy of our times, by papers of questionable standing in the community in which they are published, if one of these *unproved* corruptionists should have happened to have professed Christianity, and as a result tried in an humble way, through the instrumentality of the Sunday school or the Temperance cause, to do something for the Master.

The conclusion is at once reached by these delectable sheets that Christianity is a delusion and a snare, and with hands held aloft in holy horror, they preach stupid, sickly sermons upon a subject of which they are as ignorant as the ancient gentleman who is supposed to make his abode in some corner of the "Queen of Night."

Taking it for granted, for a moment, that these gentlemen, who, as these proper papers sneeringly proclaim, address Sunday schools and make Temperance speeches, have fallen from their high estate, what does it prove? That Christianity was a failure? That He who, eighteen hundred years ago, sealed the truth He came to proclaim, with His blood, was an imposter, and that his followers are no better? Nay, verily. If ten thousand of those who occupy positions of honor and trust should fall from their places, and be recreant to their faith, the pillars of God's immutable truth would still stand firmly in the hearts of His people, cemented, as they are by tears and blood to the foundations upon which they stand.

We think we see the spirit of which we have spoken, born of hell, pirouing with all its malignity the man who above all others was the model of a Christian statesman, and condemning him *unheard* to the galleys of a grinding and devilish persecution; and in damning him covertly dealing a blow at the heart of Christ himself.

We unhesitatingly contend that Schuyler Colfax has been condemned unheard, and that he will yet proclaim himself to the world to be the pure and unswerving Christian gentleman that those who know him best are convinced that he has always been, and that the sneers of the New York *World* about that "model Sunday school man and Christian purist" will be hurled back upon its own head, and it in turn will have to bear some of that reproach it would heap upon the character of one who is going through the fires of persecution of which all God's children feel the flames.

L.

Mount Union College.

The term just closed has been the largest winter term in the history of this rapidly growing college. The term beginning next Tuesday bids fair to be larger than any former one. No college in Ohio, nor over three or four in the United States, have so many students in full college classes as are in this. Such are the arrangements of a spring, summer and fall term, that students can get a regular college year of study, and by *teaching in winter*, can *earn* enough to pay their whole college expenses, without losing time or falling behind their classes.

Students from the public schools, who have not studied Latin and Greek, are admitted to regular standing in college classes and courses, by having studied *equivalents* in mathematics and natural science. The leading object is, "to provide for the people a progressive college where any person can freely and economically obtain superior illustrated instruction in any useful study."

Among the characteristics of the college are the following: Full courses—Scientific, Philosophical, Ancient and Modern Classical; Special courses—Normal or Teacher's Commercial, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Fine Art, Preparatory; Elective—Liberty given in the choice of studies; apparatus and specimens for practically illustrating each study; equal privileges to ladies; Christian, but non-sectarian or bigoted; economy in students' expenses; superior literary societies; special care for the health, morals, discipline and comfort of students. In a word, a well-organized college adapted to the masses, to the public school system of the country, and to the progressive spirit of the age.

In 1873, the terms being February 25th, May 15th, August 26th, and November 25th.

Of the 8,519 students formerly in attendance representing twenty-four States, 4,287 have been employed in teaching public schools about one-third being ladies. The number of graduates are: Bachelor of Arts, 95; Master of Arts, 37; Bachelor of Science, 83; Master of Science, 52; Bachelor of Philosophy, 1; Bachelor of Commercial Science, 163; Instrumental Music, 5; Normal or Teachers' Course, 1,112. Advanced students are classified according to the average of their attainments. Tuition in Normal Class free.

"The buildings of the Mount Union College are new, substantial and commodious; are well finished and furnished, and, containing the modern improvements, are admirably adapted in all respects to college purposes." The present estimated value of the college property is $386,000. All the college property is used for the benefit of students. Last year's current expenses were $22,760. The largest average attendance was last year's, with a total in the departments of 1,195.

Students of good character may enter at any time, at proportional rates, pursue any branches they are qualified to study, and graduate in any course when completed.

By having erected and furnished two large boarding halls, the college can regulate, and keep at low rates, the price of rooms and board, the chief expenses of students—their total expenses being lower here than at any other institution of equal advantages. In each department there is provision for ample number of thoroughly qualified, experienced and reliable Professors.

Prof. D. S. Evans, an artist of high rank, has recently been elected to the Chair of Fine Arts and will teach designing and painting in all their branches. A superior picture gallery is being fitted up for students to study and copy. Prof. Wm. Armstrong, a graduate of London, has lately been elected to the Chair of Instrumental Music.

The Commercial Department or Business College is not excelled any where, as regards either facilities or instruction.

Persons desiring catalogues or any information concerning the college, can address Lewis Miller, Esq., President Trustees, Akron, Ohio, or O. N. Hartshorn, LL. D., President of the Faculty, Mt. Vernon, or Alliance, Ohio.

To aid in extending the museum of Mount Union College, there will soon be published, in good style, a permanently valuable and interesting book, entitled "Popular Science," on the plan of illustrated instruction, with over two hundred engravings of specimens now in the museum of the college. Over $100,000 worth of specimens have lately been added to this museum. The choice apparatus, formerly the property of Alliance College, has recently been added to the extensive sets of this college.

Good board, including furnished rooms, ranges from $3 30 to $4 00 per week; club or self-board, including room rent, from $1 25 to $2 75. Tuition in classical, scientific, philosophical and preparatorial studies is from $4 to $13 per term. No contingent or extra charges. The Trustees and Faculty guarantee the published prices; also will furnish for a college year of three terms, tuition in any one department, board, room, washing, fuel and lights, for a sum ranging from $150 to $200.

The Trustees will increase the property of Mount Union College to $1,000,000 as soon as there are in regular attendance 1,000 students; or they will increase the property proportionately for any number between 600 and 1,500.

The reason for making these two generous offers is, by securing a large regular attendance of students, to enable the college "to do the greatest good to the greatest number."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is proposed that the military reservation in Kansas, on which Fort Harker is located, which is about to be abandoned, shall be donated by the general government to that State for the purpose of founding an industrial Normal school, in which the subject of arbor culture shall be a leading and principal study.

No less than one hundred and thirty-five persons in St. Louis are defendants in a suit brought by the heirs of an illegitimate child for an estate which its father came into possession of by the death of his legitimate child.

Jute seed is to be planted for the first time in California this year, with the prospect of making it a lucrative industry is said to be highly promising. Silk culture is likewise to be encouraged, and enterprises are now under way for introducing it extensively.

A new process of making flour has just been invented. The grain is crushed by numerous little trip hammers, attached to the proper machinery to produce the results desired. The machinery is cheap, and does up its work in a scientific manner. The flour produced is said to be far superior to that obtained by grinding.

That bewitched old couple in Buffalo are still frequently appealing to the police for protection, and the police, in despair, are on the point of sending them to the insane asylum.

Eastport, Me., and the ladies thereof, have recently been favored with the presence of a young English nobleman, who exhibited the patrician peculiarity of both spending and borrowing money. The interesting aristocrat has now disappeared, and it is discovered that he is a clerk from St. John.

"Most men if they have a pond on their farm consider its area so much waste land; there is no knowledge how to use it, while it may be made profitable, more so, perhaps, than all the remainder of the farm." So say the Fish Commissioners of Massachusetts.

Prof. Maillefert, the French engineer, is raising wrecks in Charleston harbor under contract with the United States government. The Professor has been at work since December, 1871. But two more vessels remain to be examined. About 100,000 tons of material have been taken from the different vessels.

A Royal Naval College has just been established in England which is designed to provide for the instruction of naval officers of all ranks above that of the midshipman in every branch of theoretical and scientific study bearing on their profession.

New Haven has a library for its policemen.

From the *Church Almanac* for the year 1873 there appears to be 2,700 parishes and 2,938 priests and deacons connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. It further appears that of this number of priests and deacons 481, or about one-sixth of the whole number, are without parishes.

The winter herring fishing appears to be over. The herring struck off some weeks ago, and have been very scarce since. Several Gloucester vessels have been at Eastport, Me., four or five weeks, and it is thought they will have to go back without cargoes.

The value of exports from Boston set down for the week ending with Friday last was $1,268,666, a sum larger by more than a quarter of a million dollars than for any previous week in the history of the foreign trade of that city.

California now has five gold-note banks, and three more are being organized. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that all those in operation are in a very prosperous condition.

Philadelphia wants the dress, manners and customs of 1776 commemorated in the coming centennial by those who attend.

An ingenious Yankee has invented a ballot-box that cannot be stuffed. It has an indicator in front which records every vote cast, and keeps an exact record of the total, up to the time of closing the polls. Now let somebody invent a political conscience that cannot be brayed.

PERSONAL.

Fatality seems to have steadily attended the Wharton trial. In addition to the four deaths of persons connected with the trial, or with those engaged in it, the death of Mr. Wat. Phillips, one of the late jurors in the case in annotinated. He died on Thursday of pneumonia. Mr. Edward Taylor, also one of the late jurors, is now lying very low with the same disease. It is reported in town, but cannot be traced to any reliable source that Mr. Thomas H. Arnold, one of the late jurors, is also dead.

Mr. Froude, who returned home under much anxiety for the health of his daughter, Miss Rose Froude, has now the satisfaction of knowing that she may recover, and has returned from Ramsgate, where he at first went, to mingle again with his friends. He expresses the greatest delight in his recent visit to America, and has a budget full of charming anecdotes and experiences with which he sets "the table in a roar." He says—somewhat to the surprise of many a listener—that he likes the Americans far better than he expected when he went, and that he did not meet a single *vulgar* person in the country. He uses "vulgar" in the sense it bears in England generally—that of snobbery and affectation.

There is a rumor in circulation that Gov. Perham, of Maine, whose term of office does not expire until next January, will resign in a few weeks to accept the Pension Bureau of the Department of the Interior. While in Congress Governor Perham was a member of the House Pensions Committee, and has heretofore been named in connection with the place. If he should resign the Hon. John B. Foster, of Bangor, President of the Senate, would become Governor.

Not long before his death, James Gordon Bennett told a friend that for some years he had read but three books—the Bible, Shakspeare and Robert Burns—but that he was never tired of reading these, and especially enjoyed the Bible. In previous years he had been a constant reader of new books of every kind.

That unfortunate set of men known as Washington's body servants are being thinned out so rapidly by death of late, that it is feared not more than a few thousand will be left to take a part in the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. The last one killed was named Basil Lea; met his untimely death in North Carolina recently while he was burning brush in a new ground and near a tree some men felled with the aid of whiskey. Lea was told him to get out of the way, but being rather deaf he did not hear them, and the tree fell on him, killing him. Lea was a former slave of General Washington, and was twelve years old when General Washington gave him his choice to live with him at Mount Vernon or be sold. He preferred being sold and was sent to Richmond and put on the block, and was bought by a member of the Lea family in North Carolina, and has remained in that family ever since.

A Texas paper reports that ex-Congressman George W. Julian intends to settle permanently in that State. George is the "Liberal" Hercules who was going to carry Indiana on his shoulders last fall, but got badly flattened out instead.

This is the way they keep up the balance of power in Kentucky: "To the wife of James Bradley, of Fayette county, a son—Jeff. Davis. To the wife of Robert Ritchey, of Fayette county, a son—U. S. Grant."

Mr. W. C. Dodge, whose name has been so often mentioned as an inventor and a patentee of improvements in fire arms, had, some time since, conferred upon him by the King of Spain the honor of "Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic," and the splendid decoration belonging thereto, as a recognition of the importance of his gun inventions. The manufactures, honor & lucre conferred upon Professor Morse by Spain for his invention of the telegraph, and is one of which any man may justly feel proud. The special invention which led to this is the improvement in revolvers, patented by Mr. Dodge in 1865, and which has since been adopted by our own and nearly all foreign governments. The manufactures, honor & lucre conferred upon Professor Morse by Spain for his invention of the telegraph, and is one of which any man may justly feel proud. The special invention which led to this is the improvement in revolvers, patented by Mr. Dodge in 1865, and which has since been adopted by our own and nearly all foreign governments. The manufactures, Smith & Wesson, of Springfield, are now filling an order for fifty thousand for the Russian government.

The Tonic of the Period.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all the varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6½ to 8½ o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhoads, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Ball, Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it,
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell & Co's
Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nasson Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of MAXWELL, WOOD & ANDERSON Has been dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from February 12, 1873. WM. ANDERSON retiring. The accounts of the late firm will be settled and the business continued at the old stand, 46 Anderson street, Allegheny, by the undersigned.
MAXWELL & WOOD.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Children's Furs.
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
R. H. PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.

MORRIS P. MILLER. W. H. FORSE. C. B. FORSE
Miller, Forse & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Meet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champaigne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.
It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the *Gettysburg Katalysine Water* is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for *Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally, It restores manhood and womanhood. It cures Liver Complaints, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses.* It is the *Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excess, Fatigue or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately.* No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.
☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.
WHITNEY BROS., General Agents,
227 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Springs Co.,
For sale by R. E. SELLERS & Co., Wholesale Agents, and Druggists generally. M79

FOR SALE,
5,000 Perch First Quality
Rough Building Stone,
All sizes, ready quarried, and for sale at 50 cents a perch, delivered at the quarry on the West Penn Railroad, twenty-five miles from the city.
Can be shipped by Rail or River. For particulars see 26 WOOD STREET, where specimens can be seen.
1?78 Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.

WE SELL
ONLY ON COMMISSION.
Price Governed by Supplies in Market.
LOH & COOLEY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Orders solicited. Correspondence invited.

DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
For Ten Days.
A. D. McKee, in order to make room for
SPRING STOCK,
Will Close Out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next Ten Days the balance of Stock on hand of
Fancy Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Sacques, Shawls, Alpacas, Cassimeres,
Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.
As all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure Bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
ARE NOW OPENING
New Spring Goods
AT
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
BLACK ALPACAS
Extra good value, at 25, 30, 37, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 75 cents. We claim that our Alpacas cannot be surpassed for brilliancy of color, finish, weight or price in this country.
WHITE ALPACAS
Same grade of goods as our Black, at 37, 50, 65 and 75 cents. Extra good value.
BLACK SILKS.
We invite special attention to our BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT, which for range of prices and superiority of quality cannot be surpassed.
Also, New Styles and Colorings in
SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
SILK MIXED POPLINS,
CHENE MOHAIR,
PLAIN ALPACAS AND POPLINS,
ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
GREEN and BLACK STRIPED POPLINS,
BLACK AND WHITE POPLINS,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
WHITE GOODS.
We are now opening a line of White Goods of our own Importation, consisting of Nets, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Spot Swiss, Striped Swiss,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

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Stock and Note Broker,

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Sells PUTS and CALLS on all active Stocks in New York Market.

Quotations cheerfully furnished on application at his office. Privileges a specialty.

Constant communication by telegraph with New York. Full information given at all times. Orders solicited.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

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Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents exchanged.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 19, 1873.

The local money market continues active, with all demands from legitimate trade promptly met by the banks, when the paper is made short enough to command its payment if necessary at an early day.

In the East the pressure is severe from two prominent causes; several leading railroads are in the market as borrowers for temporary loans, offering high rates on their notes with their own shares as collateral, and a powerful "bear clique" are locking up money for the purpose of depressing stocks.

—The syndicate have issued a partial list of National bank subscriptions to the new 5 per cent. loan, which foots up $17,773,500. This list does not include the bonds taken by private parties and savings banks, or those sold in Europe.

The actual relations of the syndicate to the Treasury Department and the condition of the government bond market are creating considerable discussion.

The contract between the government and the syndicate is that the syndicate agree to take $300,000,000 of the new bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent., for which they are to pay gold or its equivalent—6 per cent. bonds of the government. They have until the first day of December next to complete their purchase, and as a special inducement they receive double interest for ninety days, being the interim between the order for an installment of new bonds and the presentation of old bonds for redemption by actual delivery of the former. Thus the increased interest for ninety days amounts to 1½ per cent., and the remainder of the appropriation of ½ of 1 per cent. for expenses of negotiation of the loan, after paying for preparation of the bonds, is turned over to the syndicate as commissions. As the new bonds are sold a like amount of 5-20s are to be called in, the syndicate notifying the Secretary of the amount of sales. When the call was made last week the syndicate deposited their check or certificate that $100,000,000 in gold had been deposited to the credit of the United States. This was duly signed and handed in to the Secretary, and was the biggest check ever received by the government or seen by any one who had the privilege of seeing it. It will be remembered that in a few hours after issuing the call for $100,000,000 of 6's the Secretary revoked it on account of the discrepancies between the terms of American and European subscriptions. The check is practically a figure head, to represent value whether it exists or not. There may not a dollar of gold held by the depository mentioned in the check, but the check itself binds all parties to the contract to its redemption at the end of 90 days, and they redeem it by substituting 5-20 bonds for the gold they promise to pay. It was not long after the subscription books were opened that *short sales* of the new bonds began and continued to an extent that disclosed a powerful combination in opposition to the loan. The German bankers being foremost in the movement:—being displeased because they were left out in the cold to make room for the Rothschilds, as some well known American houses were also displeased last summer, the result was a drop in the bonds of new 5's.

London advices places the total subscriptions received by the syndicate at about $20,000,000. The opponents of the measure, although pleased are scared at the idea of a possible "corner" in new 5s, when they would be unable to fill their contracts. Their "short" sales were immense, and as only a small amount had been subscribed it would be a comparatively easy matter for a counter combination to buy largely, corner the "bears" and "squeeze" them. Still that was a risk they had calculated as a possibility, but the game they undertook was desperate and they had to endure the risk of getting their fingers burned. Such are some of the inside workings of the syndicate which we have learned from a leading Wall street house. Of the final success of the loan there can be no doubt. It would be silly to believe that after the world's transactions of a national character within the past year, we cannot place $300,000,000 in our bonds at 5 per cent. It could be done even in face of the opposition just experienced. But there is good reason to believe that all contentions will soon be reconciled, that a bold, manly request for a call of $100,000,000 will be made by the syndicate on the last day of the present month, that those bankers who were opponents during the last subscription will then be friends, working with their neighbors for a common object, that the loan will be placed with a grand flourish, and the new 5ves mount above par.

—An old subscriber asks, in all genuineness, "What is preferred stock?" We answer that it is a stock upon which a certain dividend must be declared before the earnings can be applied to the common stock. Thus certain subscribers put in a million of dollars to build a railroad. It proves not to be nearly enough, the money is spent, and the concern is embarrassed if not essentially bankrupt. It then borrows another million upon its bonds, mortgaging its franchise as security, the money is spent, and still the work is unfinished. Some of the original stockholders and possibly some of the bondholders finding no other method of preventing the total failure of the enterprise, make a further subscription to complete the work, for which preferred stock is issued. When the road is done, its net earnings go first to pay the interest on the bonds, next to pay the prescribed rate, say 7 per cent., on the preferred shares, and then, if any remains, to pay a dividend upon the common stock. This is not always the routine or method of the issue, but it will explain the principle of the preference.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881		115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¼	
10-40s		
New 5s	113¾	113¾
Gold	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 19, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold			114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Canton						
Western Union Tel	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	89	89¼
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Adams Express	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Wells, Fargo Express	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
American Express	69½		69½			
United States Express	50		50			
New York Central	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Erie	64	64	64	64	64	64
Michigan Central	108¾		108		108	108
Michigan Southern	93¾		93¾		93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	115		115			
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97		97			
Chicago and Northwest	81		81			
Do preferred	91		91			
Rock Island	112¾	112¾	112¾		112¾	112¾
St. Paul			34		34	34
Do. Preferred			73			
Fort Wayne	92¾		92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Do. Preferred						
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Terre Haute	10¾	10¾	10¾		10¾	10¾
Chicago and Alton	91¾		91¾		91¾	
Do. Preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie	9¾	9¾	9¾			
Harlem	122¾		122¾		122¾	
New Jersey Central						
C. C. C. & I.	41¾	42¼			42	
Hannibal & St. Joe					42	
Iron Mountain			95¾		95¾	
Atlantic Mail						
Ex dividend.						

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	93¾	Phila. and Erie	27
Reading	97¾	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	98
United Co.'s of N.J.	192	Pittsburgh 8s	79
N. Central 6s	93¾	A. V. R. R. 1-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾	Central Transport'n	48¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1873.

REMARKS.—The advent of spring is near at hand, when it is confidently anticipated there will be an immense trade flow to this city. The market, so far as leading articles are concerned, is waking up and preparing to meet the coming tide of prosperity. The stocks on hand are large and well assorted, and will meet the wants of retail dealers. Flour and grain are weak, and prices must come down—indeed, are now lower. Butter and eggs are weak and lower.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,060	11,640	18,700
Apples, barrels	1,664	537	2,201
Cheese, boxes	1,000	981	1,981
Corn, sacks	3,053	6,727	9,810
Wheat, sacks	1,171	1,619	2,790
Oats, sacks	2,760	3,188	5,448
Rye, sacks	989	1,460	2,449
Oats, sacks	3,702	9,076	21,383
Butter, packages	236	410	646
Bacon, pieces	8,508	11,432	19,940
Bacon, hieces	228	502	774

Below will be found the rulings of the market, the rates quoted being wholesale, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—A fair trade demand is reported at the following figures: Sales Soda ash, common, favorite brands for window glass trade 5¼@5½c; refined, for flint glass makers' use, 5¾@6c; pots, 9¼@9½c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 3½@3¾c; nitrate soda, 4½@5c; Saltpeter, 7½c.

ALE—X, $9 per bbl; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $11. Trade reported fair.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is quiet and unchanged in prices; sales at 9@9½c per gallon.

APPLES—Prices unchanged; $1 50@2 50 per bbl. Receipts 31 bbls.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is reported fairly active, and as the meats offered for sale are of the very best quality, the demand is constantly increase. We quote the following as the figures at which actual sales are made: Sugar-cured hams 13c; sugar-cured shoulders, 9½@10c; shoulders 6½c; rib sides 8c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef pieces 12c; 50 to 60 lb. Canvassed sausage 10c; leaf lard, in tierces, 9c; half bbls 9½c; buckets 10½c; pigs feet, in kegs, $2 50; half bbls $4 00. Hocks, 6c.

BEANS—The demand for prime white navy is active with sales at $2 75@3 00 per bushel.

BRISTLES—Sales in a small way at 38@40c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Sales at 30@32c ₱ lb. Trade is confined fair demand, with sales as follows: Banner Baking Powder, 1 lb. cans, ₱ dozen at $6 00; ¼ lb cans $3 25; ⅛ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 4¾@5c, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Receipts 200 boxes. There is a fair trade demand at present, with the prospects bright of a heavy spring business in this line. We quote: New York Goshen 17c; Ohio do 15¾c; Dairy 14½c; Factory 13c; Switzerland 14c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's berries $14 @15 ₱ bbl; cultivated common $5@6 per bbl.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Fire brick, Pittsburgh brands $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANDLES OIL—The market is about as low as it can well be, being by car lots, 8½@9c; 5 gallon lots, with the usual advance from stores.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quiet and active at $8 00 ₱ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales of peaches, halves, 7¾@9c; choice sliced do 8c; fair do 7¾@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Demand light; sales at 5¾@5½c ₱ lb.

EGGS—As predicted prices are coming down, and we now quote 20c figures for strictly fresh to-day. A few more warm days will place eggs within the reach of all.

FEATHERS—The receipts for the past forty-eight hours were: 3,431 barrels, being larger than they have been for the same time for years. Dealers are now well supplied with all grades. All the stray cars that have been "switched off" for long time are coming in "on time," which is shortening now. Prices are weaker, owing to the large receipts. The warm weather has developed the rivers and railroads and stripe of snow and ice. The mills, that have been tie-bound for a long time, will go into operation at once. Prices on some western brands have been reduced, although millers are holding for old rates. We quote as follows: Store—Hunt's extra, 31@32c; Trow's St. Louis, $10; Penn Mills, barrels, $9 50; Our Fritz $8 25; Rising Sun $8 25; Barnes' best, $8 75; Minnesota Island, $8 75; Dayton best, $7 75. Oat meal $8. Corn meal scarce at $3 25.

FISH—Nice—We have no change to note in prices, and continue to quote as follows:

Mackerel—Extra No. 1 shore, $18 50@19 00; No. 1 shore, $16 50@17 00; No. 2 shore, $14 50@15 00; No. 3 shore, $12 50@13 00; No. 1 bay, $13 00@13 50; No. 2 bay, $11 00@11 50; No. 3 bay, $9 00@9 50.

Trout—No. 1 lake, $8 50@9 00; No. 2 lake, $7 50@8 00; No. 3 lake, $6 50@7 00.

Herring—Scaled, 15@16c; No. 1, $6 50@7 00; No. 2, $5 50@6 00; No. 3, $4 50@5 00.

Codfish—5½@6c.

Pickerel—$5 50@6 00.

Whitefish—$8 00@8 50.

FLOUR—The market is weak, with a moderate demand; No 2 spring $1 21¾; No 3 do $1 17; No 2 red $1 23; No 3 do $1 19. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 31¾c cash; 31½c seller March. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No 2, 72@73c.

SEEDS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $12 75 cash. Lard quiet and steady at 8¼c for cash. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; shoulders 4½c; clear sides 6¾c. Green hams quiet; sales in pounds average 11½@12c. Dressed hogs steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 87½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton lower; middling uplands 21c; sales of futures, 19,500 bales: November 20¼@20 5-16; March 20¾@20¾; April 20 11-16@20 ¾; May 21 3-16@21 5-16; June 21 ¼@21 5-16; moderate request; superfine western and State $6 15@6 35; common to good shipping extra western and State $6 40@6 90; white wheat extra $8 20@8 50; extra Ohio $7 90@10 00; St. Louis $7 50@10 00. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal quiet. Whisky steady at 91¾c. Grain—Wheat dull; buyers and sellers apart; receipts 9,000 bush; winter red western $1 30@1 32; amber $1 30@2 00. Rye quiet at 90@92c. Barley steady. Malt dull. Corn steady, fair demand; receipts 18,000 bushels; yellow western 65¾@66c; white 66c. Oats quiet, shade easier; receipts 23,000 bushels; new western mixed store 53@54c; white western 55@56c. Eggs easier at 18@20c. Hops dull at 40@42c for '72. Leather in fair request at 26@28c for hemlock and 28@30c. Wool dull and unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar quiet. Sugar cured hams 13½@14c. Centrifugals 9¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 75c. Rice steady at 8a8¾c. Petroleum—Crude 9½c; refined 20c. Tallow quiet at 6¾@6¾c. Provisions—Mess pork quiet at $14 87½; seller March; $14 50 seller April. Lard quiet and firmer; March 8¼c; April 8 5-16c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear 7¾c. Bacon firm at 8¾@9¼c for shoulders and 11¾@12c for clear. Butter—Western steady at 25@36c. Cheese 13@17c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 19.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 544 head; total for the week 5,426 head; market opened quiet, but closes heavy; sales 544 head; prices ½c lower to weaker; one choice drove had an offer of 5c, which was refused; about 1,100 head disposed of; sales 377 Illinois steers, 1,292 lbs, at $5 25; 1 car 1,047 lbs; 18 Ohio steers, 1,292 to 1,402 lbs, at $5 25 @5 37; 17 mixed steers, 1,200 lbs, at $5 25; 1 car 1,200 lbs at $4 20; 122 Indiana steers, 1,066—to 1,300 lbs, at $4 90@5 25; 30 Kansas steers, 1,274 lbs, at $4 87½; 56 Missouri steers, 1,334 to 1,374 lbs, at $5 2½@5 60. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 2,000 head; total for the week 7,200 head; market active at ¼c advance on all grades; sales 1,200 Michigan and Ohio at $5 10@5 25; 1,000 head at $5 00@5 10. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,000 head, total for the week 15,368 head; market slow and dragging at a range of $4 95 @5 20; sales 1,000 Illinois hogs, 182 to 227 lbs, at $5 20.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—There was a fairly active trade movement to-day with agents and jobbers. The market for foreign goods was active and very strong, with an upward tendency. Brown sheetings in good demand and steady in price. Bleached sheetings in moderate demand and steady. Prints rather higher. New York mills shirting is up to 21c, all other makes and Lonsdale shirtings are advanced ½c. Prints, shirting stripes and percales in good request. Fancy cassimeres of good qualities move more freely. Low priced cassimeres are dull and weaker. Dress fabrics, Japanese stripes and black alpacas fairly active.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Cotton nominal at 20c. Flour quiet at $7 25@8 25. Wheat steady at 92c. Corn quiet at 40c. Rye quiet; No 2, 82c. Oats quiet at 34@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Eggs steady at 22c. Provisions active. Mess pork firm at $13 25@13 50. Lard firm; steam 7¾@ 7¾c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats firm; sales of shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 7c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 7¾c. Hogs very firm; sales 1,000 at $4 85@5 00; shippers at $5a5 75; receipts 1,400 head. Whisky firm and in good demand at 87½, generally held at 88c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—Flour dull and buyers holding off; double $7 25a7 50; treble $8 25a8 50; family $10@11. Corn quiet; mixed 57c; white 60c. Oats 56c. Bran $1 40. Hay dull and lower; prime 2 00; choice $21. Pork active; new mess offered at $18. Dry salt meats—No shoulders; sides 7¾a8c. Bacon—No shoulders; sides 8¾a9¾c. Hams dull at 13¾@14c. Lard dull; tierce 8½c; keg 9c. Sugar dull and neglected. Molasses—Fair fermenting 55c; fair, not fermenting, 60c; prime to choice 65c. Whisky—Indiana 91c; Louisiana 92c; Cincinnati 97c. Coffee lea20c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; western red $1 65@1 95. Corn nominal; mixed western 61c. Oats active; mixed western (Sales); white 42a45c. Rye quiet at 98c@$1. Provisions strong. Mess pork $14 50a14 75. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders 5a5½c; rib sides 6¾c; clear rib sides 7c. Bacon active; shoulders 6¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8¾c. Hams 12¾a16c. Lard quiet and firm at 8¾@9c. Whisky quiet; tinder quiet; choice roll 90c. Whisky dull; nominal at 92c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet and steady; superfine $5 25a 5 50. Wheat dull; No 2 spring $1 29; No 3 fall $1 35. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 31½c. Barley quiet; No 1 fall 80c. Rye dull at 66c. Whisky firm at 90c. Mess pork firm at $13 50@13 75. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; clear sides 6¾c. Bacon firm at 8¾a8¾c; clear sides 9¼c. Lard quiet; no sales. Hogs higher at $4 50a4 90. Cattle quiet; common to choice cows and heifers $1 00@4 00.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 19.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 18¾c. Flour active; choice family $7 25@8 00. Grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Provisions active and higher. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 7¾c. Hams 9½c; sugar cured hams 13½c. Lard—Kettle dried 8¾@8¾c. Hogs $4 50@4 75.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 19.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; good ordinary 17¼c; receipts for the past day 1,600 bales; shipments 1,640 bales; stock 51,849 bales. Flour firm; family $10 00@10 50. Corn quiet and prices have declined to 60@62½c. Hay dull; western $23@26. Bran lower at $21 00. Bulk meats—Demand good at 5¾@7¾c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 29; No 2 do $1 23½. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 26½c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 32c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1, 66c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; fall No 2, 73c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 19.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; extra white Michigan $1 35; No 2 do $1 30; amber do $1 30. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed 39½c; low do 39½@39¾c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 1, 30½c; No 2, 26c. Dressed hogs $5 25a 5 50.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Flour—Unproved demand; superfine $5 00@5 50; extra $6 00a7 00. Wheat dull; red $1 90. Rye 88@90c. Corn dull at 58¾@59c. Oats dull; white 42@43c; mixed 40c. Petroleum—Crude 11¾c; refined 19@19½c. Whisky dull at 92½c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Manufactured copper firm; ingot lake quiet at $24 62½a25. Pig Iron firm; ingot lake quiet at $24 62½a25. Pig Iron firm; ingot lake quiet at $24 62½a25. Pig Iron

THE VERY LATEST.

COLFAX PERSISTS.

THE NESBITT REMITTANCES.

ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—Judge Poland's Committee held a special meeting this morning to hear the additional statement of Vice President Colfax, who was present with his counsel, Judge Hale. Cakes Ames sat directly opposite the Vice President.

Judge Hale said when Colfax came upon the stand on the 11th inst., the immediate question before the committee related to the deposit of June 29. He examined him solely as to the sources from which he (Colfax) obtained that money. At the time he had full knowledge or remittances from Nesbitt, which Colfax would explain, and submit the letters from Nesbitt. Hale was influenced in this course mainly to confine that testimony to the point at issue. Again, as the letters were of a private character in nature, he did not want to expose these letters to public. Colfax now desired to present these letters, and answer any questions asked.

Mr. Colfax then read several letters from Nesbitt, Mr. Colfax's tone. Two of them enclosed congratulatory in Colfax father testified that he checks for $1,000 in the aggregate from Nesbitt, $1,000 received $2,000 in the aggregate, $2,000 after his nomination, before his nomination, $1,000 in November. He understood Nesbitt had been a contractor to furnish stamped envelopes for the Postoffice Department, but witness had nothing whatever to do with aiding him to get such contracts, as they were made upon the recommendation of a Board appointed by the Postmaster General.

Mr. Colfax, after reading the letters of Mr. Nesbitt, stated that the first one of the remittances, in April, was expressly for political purposes. The $1,000 in a congratulatory letter in June, was for political purposes, and so was the check in the letter of July. He then produced a draft for $1,000, dated June 22d, the same day that he deposited the $1,200 in bills, which draft he had sent to and was indorsed by the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, and another draft dated July 1st, which he had sent to and was indorsed by the same chairman had sent to and was indorsed by the same chairman for $1,000, sent him by Nesbitt for political purposes that month, stating that these drafts circumstantially proved two remittances in June and July, and on their dates. He then read the following affidavit, adding that although his statements, as affidavit, and testified to by him, had, for reasons stated by his counsel, referred only to the $1,000 in June, the gentleman showed that his memory was that Colfax had told him of both these political remittances of Nesbitt's.

State of Indiana, St. Joseph County:

Hickeston Burroughs, citizen of South Bend, in said county and State, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: During the summer of 1868, after the return of Colfax from Washington, in consultation about the approaching political campaign, he (Colfax) related to me the circumstance of his having made the acquaintance of an old gentleman in New York city by the name of Nesbitt; that he (Nesbitt) stated to Colfax that neither he nor his friends wanted any office, in common parlance, he had "an axes to grind," and he had an abundance of means for himself and friends, and if Colfax would accept, to bestow part of his wealth in such manner as would assist Colfax in defraying his increasing expenses incident to a hard campaign, and then offered him (Colfax) the sum of $1,000 or $2,000—I am not certain which sum, but it was either $1,000 or $2,000—for such purpose, and that all the favor he (Nesbitt) would ask in return was that he (Colfax) would call on him (Nesbitt) and take tea with him. Being somewhat surprised at such conversation to many of my neighbors and friends in South Bend during the last few weeks, and having just been informed this evening that Colfax had recently made a statement in relation to said matter before the investigating committee in Washington, although I have not seen said statement, yet take pleasure in making this affidavit, in case of its becoming necessary for receiving said money from said Nesbitt, in the hope that it may in some measure assist in the cause of right and help to vindicate the character of a just and truthful man, whom I have intimately known more than thirty years, against the malicious aspersions with which his good name is assailed. I will add, further, that Colfax, in the course of the above conversation above referred to, that said Nesbitt did give him $1,000 or $2,000, I am not certain which sum, and that he (Colfax) soon after sent that amount so received to the Chairman of the Central Committee at Indianapolis.

[Signed], RICKETSON BURROUGHS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of February, 1873. [Signed], GEORGE ALTARD, Notary Public.

The *Post* has the following special from Washington:

"In regard to Colfax there is some additional evidence, of the most positive character, that Ames, in conversation with gentlemen in the House on the evening of the same day, or that of the day following that on which he appeared before the Poland Committee, after the holiday recess, did say that Colfax's testimony was substantially correct, and that the only point upon which they differed was in regard to his still owing Colfax the five hundred dollars, he having paid that sum to Mollier stock. Ames said that his memory was clear that he had returned this money, and that account between them was closed, without receiving any dividends whatever from stock."

CAUTIOUS FOWLER.

EX-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, was sworn and testified that he had a conversation with McComb, and understood from him that Ames had Credit Mobilier stock to be distributed. He had been offered Credit Mobilier stock by Ames, but declined to receive it, because he understood from explanations made by Ames that the holding of stock might bring his private interest into conflict with his public duties, and he wanted to avoid that.

ALLINGHAM MURDER.

Trial of Briceland at Washington, Pa., for the Murder of Allingham.

The Case Fairly Commenced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 19, 1873.

The Allingham homicide case began to-day. Yesterday was consumed in empaneling a jury, and the District Attorney on the part of the Commonwealth opened the case this morning. But three witnesses have been examined by the prosecution. It is thought that the case will last at least one week. The prosecution have about fifty and the defense about eighty witnesses. There have been thus far no new developments. A strong fight will be made in behalf of Briceland. The Commonwealth is represented by District Attorney Baird, and Messrs. Richardson and Good, of Wheeling, and the prisoner by Crumrine and Patterson, Geo. O. Jones, of Washington. The case excites a great deal of interest here.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

How They *Propose to do it Out in Indiana.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 19.—The vote on the Temperance bill in the Senate, on voting on the amendment and the passage of the bill to a third reading and final vote to-morrow, stood twenty-six to twenty-three in favor of the passage of the bill. This would indicate a lack of one vote to give it a constitutional majority. It is believed, however, that its final vote, to-morrow, with a fuller Senate, twenty-seven or twenty-eight votes will be cast in its affirmative. The bill has already passed the House. The bill forbids the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors, and the same to be drank on the premises, without license. Parties who obtain license must give bonds to the a petition with the Commissioners, signed by a majority of the voters in the ward or township, on the basis of the vote cast for the last Congressional election; the licenses is also required to execute a bond for $5,000, properly executed, with two good freehold sureties. It is declared that any person who shall, by selling or giving away liquor, cause in whole or in part the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable for and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge of the case for such drunken person, which may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction; declares it unlawful to become intoxicated, with a penalty of fine or imprisonment; prohibits the sales of liquor on Sundays, holidays and election days, also between the hours of nine p. m. and six a. m. of every other day, under a penalty of five to twenty-five dollars for every sale. The bill provides that any husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person, who shall be injured in person, or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly against the person or persons who shall have been instrumental in causing such intoxication, by giving or selling liquor; and any person owning, renting, leasing, or permitting the occupation of any room or building owned by him or her or them, which shall be used for the purpose of selling liquors as aforesaid, after notice from the parent, husband, wife, child or guardian of any person in the habit of becoming intoxicated from the use of intoxicating liquors not to permit the same, shall be liable in the penal sum of $100, to